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Mrs. W. A. Jeam, Smithsonia, Ala., with U. S. Fleet, will read the News or three mont hs.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt Randle and children, of Chattanooga, have been visiting relatives here.

Harry Holmes, Greely, Colorado, orders the News sent to him, enclosing 50c for 6 months thereof.

Mrs. Jas Byers, with the Government Fleet at Smithsonia, Ala., orders the News for three months.

Fred Campbell, of the mountain, was here Saturday. He is working in the timber there, getting out extra wood.

Mrs. John Morgan, of Dupont, Va., arrived last week to attend her mother, Mrs. J. S. Bennett, who is not expected to live.

Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Lewis and little son returned last week from a visit to their parents near Dunlap, driving through the country.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Minor have as their guests, Mr. Minor's mother and sister, Miss Virginia, from Chattanooga, who arrived Saturday night.

Austin Mosier returned from Chattanooga Monday evening where he has been at the Newell and Newell Sanatorium, for the past two weeks.

Wm. Thornton, Whitwell, Route 2, sends us some nice plans to get the News started his way once more. Has felt lonesome ever since it stopped visiting him weekly.

Will Martin, Grady Condra, Dennis Condra, Chas Curtis and son, Roy, comprised the Sequatchie people who enjoyed the Georgia Minstrels at Whitwell Thursday night.

Mrs. S. R. Mosier and daughter, Miss Minnie, went to Chattanooga Saturday to see their son and brother, Austin Mosier, who was operated on for appendicitis recently. He is doing well.

A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Thomas, L. P. Brewer and family, E. R. Lewis and family, F. L. Minor and family and others picnicked at the Francis Spring Tuesday, having a glorious time.

Misses Lou Dixon, Jessie Tate, May and Minnie Rollins, Minnie Mosier, Messrs. Herman Carnes, Willie Lee, Key Coppingier, Leslie Rogers, Douglas Coppingier, Lee and Clay Brewer, Robt., Charles and Lawrence Feltz spent the day at Foster Falls Tuesday.

We are in receipt of an interesting publication from the University of Tennessee, "Technology at the University of Tennessee." Opportunities for technically trained men have never been so great as now, and we advise any young men of good common sense who may have a chance to see this to investigate a course. By state law tuition is free to residents of Tennessee and looking over the pamphlet you would be surprised at the completeness of the course.

CULTURE CLUB SESSION DISTURBED

The session of the Culture Club was not as interesting as usual Friday night, several of the members failing to come up with their share of the program. Only one debater discussed the woman's suffrage question, Rev. E. R. Lewis, for the affirmative, and a negative had to be supplied. Other numbers were a solo by Miss Leland, a piano selection by Miss Randle, and Paper by Miss Ethel Mosier, read by Miss Minnie Mosier.

The features of the evening, outside the program, were the vulgar, nasty noises made by one of the Club members on the outside of the building while Rev. Lewis was offering invocation, and similar noises made by someone while the violin and piano selection was being given, neither of which the parties concerned seemed to like. Also a rock was heaved on top of the building at another point in the program the tongs didn't like, and a fire cracker or small arm fired off as close to stage as possible while Miss Leland was singing. The party making the vulgar noises during the invocation was identified and if he does not skip out to the navy will be handled at the proper time, as the members of the Club are determined to have order. If it sends a dozen young gentlemen to the rock pile.

The program for next Friday evening is as follows:

Piano Duet—Mr. Leland, Miss Randle.
Reading—Miss Martin
Debate—Resolved that War With Mexico Would be Justifiable.
Affirmative—Thomas, Martin.
Negative—Pryor, Motley.
Discussion.
Quartet.
Paper—Miss Deakins.

Oak Grove.

Mrs. Mary Jane Carlton, of Sulphur Spring, spent last week here with her daughter, Mrs. Leonard Gott.

Miss Taylor, of Nashville, gave a real interesting talk on Sunday school work at the Church Tuesday night of last week.

Will Sexton, of Chattanooga, visited homefolks Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Pryor and son, Alton, visited Mrs. Clarence Livingston, of Chattanooga, last week.

James Alder, of Ebenezer, visited his mother here Sunday.

Harry Dwight and Catharine McDonald, of Chattanooga, visited relatives here last week.

Victor Prigmore, of Chattanooga, spent Saturday night and Sunday at home.

There will be an ice cream supper at Kettner's mill the third Saturday, July 15, for the benefit of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

W. C. Roberson, of Jasper, was here early Tuesday morning to take a bath in the frigid waters of the Little Sequatchie. He was accompanied by his little son and daughter.

SHOULD CONSIDER THE SILO

Almost Indispensable in Live Stock Production.

(By C. D. Lowe, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

"I do not see how I got along without a silo," is an expression heard nearly every day now from men who are having their first feeding experience with silage. It is indeed difficult to determine how users would fare, if their silos were removed; however, many thousands of farmers in the State are not supplied with this great aid to better and cheaper feeding.



A Smith county farmer built a ninety-ton silo in 1914. He fed 24 steers last winter. His profit on the 24 steers, he says, will pay for the silo. The silos here shown are on University Farm, Knoxville.

It is not too early to begin planning for that silo for next winter's use. Far too often we postpone all thought along this line until our crop is ready to harvest and then awaken to the fact that it is too late to construct a silo. Home-made silos of either wood or concrete construction will usually be found most satisfactory.

Concrete silos can be built during early spring to a good advantage.

The Division of Extension is prepared to furnish free information regarding silo construction: Capacities and dimensions for various numbers of live stock, complete plans for building, bills of material and specifications, with approximate costs, all for either wood or concrete construction. Write Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

The French government is using a new poison, an extract of squills, to exterminate the rats in the army trenches.

Two hundred and forty-one graduates of Harrow School, England's famous preparatory institution, have been killed in the war.

Arkansas expects a million-dollar strawberry crop this year.

The News, 50c for 25 issues.

ADVANTAGES OF A COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

More Dollars For the Farmer Who Keeps Cows.

(By C. A. Hutton, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

A cow testing association is an organization of about twenty-five dairy farmers for the chief purpose of co-operating in the keeping of herd records. By means of herd records the poor cows are eliminated and dairying is made more profitable. There are more than two hundred such associations in the United States, and through these associations records are being kept on approximately 100,000 cows.

The first co-operative cow testing association in Tennessee was organized at Morristown December 18, 1915. Others are now being organized.

Some of the advantages of a cow testing association are summarized as follows:

1. It furnishes an exact record of the production of each cow in the herd, with a record of the cost of feed consumed and the net profit per cow. About one-third of the cows in Tennessee are kept at a loss. It enables one to weed out the unprofitable cows.

2. The records of production enable one to feed more intelligently and more economically. It is a common practice to feed all the cows in the herd alike. Under these conditions the poor cows will not get enough, and the good ones will not get enough. The proper way is to feed each cow in proportion to the amount of milk she gives. When this practice is adopted it usually results in greater production of milk at less cost for feed.

3. The tester is able to advise with the owner each month in regard to the most economical feeds to use, and also to balance the rations for the owner.

4. The members can co-operate in buying cottonseed meal and other feedstuffs in carload lots, thus effecting a saving.

5. Cow testing associations stimulate community breeding, exchange of bulls, and a spirit of friendly rivalry, and foster a better social spirit in the community.

6. Regular meetings can be held for discussion of timely topics.

7. It enables one to tell which are the best cows from which to raise heifer calves.

8. A record made by a man regularly employed for the purpose has a greater value than a private record when one wants to sell an animal or the offspring of one of the animals in the herd.

9. Members can make official tests of registered cows much cheaper through the association.

10. It eliminates all the details of testing and working up the records by the owner or herdsman.

11. The cost is a trifle as compared to the returns.

ACID PHOSPHATE AND CLOVER

(By J. C. McAmis, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

The price of acid phosphate soars! It is retelling now around \$20.00 per ton. "Is the price prohibitive?" is the universal question. Certain it is that existing conditions must be reckoned with. Soil composition of available phosphorus, lime, vegetable matter, drainage, etc., all have their influence and must be taken into account in this important question.

That acid phosphate has been highly profitable when it was selling for \$16.00 per ton has been proven by its experimentation and, what is perhaps more conclusive, by its extensive use in field practice. It has returned a profit upon corn, wheat, cotton, oats etc. Increased yields followed its use under these plants simply because it supplied the element phosphorus in which most soils are deficient.

There is another factor of profit in the rational use of phosphate. On most soils in Tennessee the present limiting factor is nitrogen. There is an additional factor of profit in the rational use of phosphate. The nitrogen problem is intimately associated with the phosphate problem. The limiting factor in the yield of "non-legumes" is nitrogen. The limiting factor of production of legumes is phosphorus. The non-legumes must take their nitrogen entirely out of the soil. The legumes have the free nitrogen of the air, at their command. The supply is unlimited. But they must take their phosphorus from the soil. The supply is deficient.

Phosphate has a nitrogen value. It is more valuable when applied to clover and peas than when applied to corn and wheat, if the clover and peas are turned under or fed and the manure returned to feed the corn and wheat. The nitrogen value of phosphate is gauged by the increase in yield of the legume. Along with the increase of the clover yield is a proportionate yield of nitrogen, about 40 pounds for every ton. If the phosphate is responsible for a greater tonnage of clover it must be credited with the additional nitrogen it contains, valued at market prices.

For the present improvement of poor soils nitrogen is the most important of the plant food elements because it is most expensive. It is more costly than phosphorus even at the present high prices.

Acid phosphate, when used alone, helps corn to take more nitrogen out of the soil because of the increase in yield. Acid phosphate applied to clover helps this crop to add more nitrogen to the soil.

The value of phosphate depends upon the use of it. This relation to nitrogen should not be lost sight of.

WHITWELL MAN USES "HERBMYSTIC" WITH ASTOUNDING RESULTS

Gains 37 Pounds and Begins to Eat Anything after Taking Just Seven Doses—Cured of Stomach Trouble After 21 Years Suffering.

Mr. John T. Christain, of Whitwell, Marion county, Tenn., says he is preaching the gospel of good health, after using four bottles of "Herbmystic." Nature's Greatest Tonic, the superior preparation. Here's the startling facts in his case: "I am glad to have the opportunity to explain my case to you. I have had what the doctors called stomach trouble for 21 years. I have tried all kinds of medicine that was recommended for indigestion. I have spent hundreds of dollars for the different remedies, but did not get any relief. First of June I had to stop eating anything except a little soup, every time I would eat anything I would have smothering spells, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and I got so I couldn't walk to my work, which was a mile away, had to rest five and six times. I got so weak I had about given up all hope of ever getting well. Two of the best doctors in town did all they could for me, but no relief. I had not eaten a bite of bread in four months. On Oct. 16th I bought a bottle of "Herbmystic." I weighed 120 pounds. After taking seven doses, I ate bread, and began to eat anything I wanted to eat and it did not hurt me. I did not

another, shortness of breath all gone, can walk to my work in forty minutes, where I took two hours to go. Nov. 18th, one month later, I weighed 152 pounds. I gained 12 lbs. in one month. Today, Dec. 31, I weigh 147 lbs. I am feeling better than I have felt in 21 years. I have used four bottles of "Herbmystic" and I can't praise this medicine high enough for what it has done for me. It has cured me of Stomach trouble, Liver, and Kidney disease. I am as well as I ever was and I don't feel any effects of stomach trouble any more. Many thanks to you for this great remedy. I am preaching the gospel of good health telling the people what "Herbmystic" has done for me, will do the same for them. I wish every person in the world that is sick would use one bottle and be convinced that they can be cured. The druggist can not keep it. They got in a supply a few weeks ago and it's all gone."

This is one of many statements that we have received from grateful people, certifying to the wonderful curative powers of this superior preparation "Herbmystic" is sold in Sequatchie Valley by Evans & Pope, Whitwell, J. W. Simpson & Son, Jasper, Jno. J. Ingle, South Pittsburg.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Personal Mention Gleaned from the Columns of Exchanges.

Miss Lettie Harvey and Mr. William Skyles were married on Sunday, June 23, Eas. W. S. Barker performing the ceremony at the home of the bride, who is a daughter of Jess Harvey, of the seventh District.—Dunlap Tribune.

Sam Smith and W. B. Stewart went last week as delegates to the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Oroon, near Tallapoosa. They report an interesting and profitable session of the state organizations.—Dunlap Tribune.

ANIMALS FOR FRESH MEAT

The time has come for the cotton grower to look after the farm meat supply. Not only should hogs enough for pork and bacon be raised, but every farmer should have a beef or two during the year for home use. It is likely that no difficulty will be had in disposing of the surplus as the neighbors would probably be glad to take part of the fresh meat. They may be willing to exchange fresh meat, returning the amount when they slaughter an animal for food.

Sheep are excellent animals for fresh meat. It will not cost much ordinarily to feed a few lambs. If there is plenty of pasture land two or three ewes with their lambs can be very cheaply kept. A lamb is a small animal and little danger is met in using a carcass even in the warmest weather.

Some farmers find that a small flock of goats are very desirable for fresh meat. They are said to be easier and cheaper than sheep, and the meat is excellent. The kids are very thrifty, it requiring but a very short time to maintain an animal till it is large enough to slaughter. With pasture a few goats will cost very little and the expense they would save in the meat supply may be considerable.

One can sell the fat animals to the meat market, if he so desires, and then buy the fresh meat when he needs it. The important consideration is to conserve the meat.—Farm and Ranch.

Thanks to the public revenue derived from municipal forests, the citizens of Orson, in Sweden, pay taxes and enjoy free use of the telephones and street railways.

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